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PRICE LIST

SATSUMA ORANGES

and some other

CITRUS FRUITS

Season 1929-30



WIGHT NURSERY COMPANY

WARREN C. WIGHT, General Manager

ROUND LAKE, FLA.

WIGHT NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.

CAIRO, GA.

Satsuma oranges and other citrus fruits—season 1929-30

WE have had forty years' experience in growing nursery stock in other lines. In order to accommodate our friends and customers we have established a nursery in the heart of the Satsuma territory where we make a specialty of the hardier citrus fruits.

Our nurseries and groves are at Round Lake, Florida, on the St. Andrews Bay Railroad, half way between Dothan, Alabama, and Panama City, Florida. It is in "Satsumaland," a name applied to the country lying between the Appalachicola and the Choctawhatchee Rivers; and Round Lake has been dubbed its "Capital" because it is in the center of the wonderful development in Satsuma culture which has taken place in the last few years.

Satsuma oranges are at home in North Florida, and in Southern Alabama and Georgia. If you wish to grow a few trees to make fruit for home use you can do it. If you want to join the ranks of those who are finding commercial Satsuma production so profitable, there is abundant room to enter.

The freeze of January, 1924, when the temperature in many parts of the Satsuma belt went to 12 degrees F., has had a reassuring effect on the industry. While some harm was done, yet trees which were in a healthy condition and which were properly cared for were, for the most part, not seriously damaged. Such freezes occur



SATSUMA



The SATSUMA ORANGE

A PROFITABLE FRUIT

THE satsuma orange in its restricted territory is fast reaching the stage where it is of commercial importance. Introduced from Japan in 1876, it is growing successfully in hundreds of private gardens, and is now being shipped in car load lots at profitable prices.

Where Grown

Satsumas may be profitably grown along the coastal plain of South Carolina and Georgia, (in Georgia as far north as Albany, McRae and Statesboro) in northern and western Florida, and in the southern part of Alabama and Mississippi. In these sections they will go through the normal winter without damage. Here at Cairo we have trees ten years old which have never been materially damaged, though the temperature during this time has gone as low as twelve degrees F. We have scores of trees this year (1928) which, at the usual price of two cents each per orange,



A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE FRUIT

will produce from \$10.00 to \$15.00 worth of fruit. This, notwithstanding the fact that the 1928 crop is not over half the normal.

Description

The Owari, the earliest and best variety of the Satsumas, has when ripe a deep orange color. It belongs to the "kid-glove" type, and has a smooth thin skin which may be easily peeled off with the fingers. The fruit is flat at both stem and blossom ends, and is practically seedless. Where the satsuma is known, it sells for a higher price per crate than does the round orange.

Markets

The fact that satsumas are adapted to a comparatively small section of the south, and that they mature earlier than the Florida round orange, assures the grower of good prices on the markets, and protection from any danger of over-production. Those who are in the small favored section where satsumas are successfully grown, will do well to consider carefully its commercial possibilities.

As an example of what has been done, Dr. Eugene Clower of Cairo, Ga., has grown 2500 oranges in one season on a ten-year tree. Mr. Willis Carroll, Round Lake, Fla., sold \$2500.00 worth of fruit from a two-acre grove eleven years old. From the same grove the following year his sale of oranges amounted to \$3000.00.

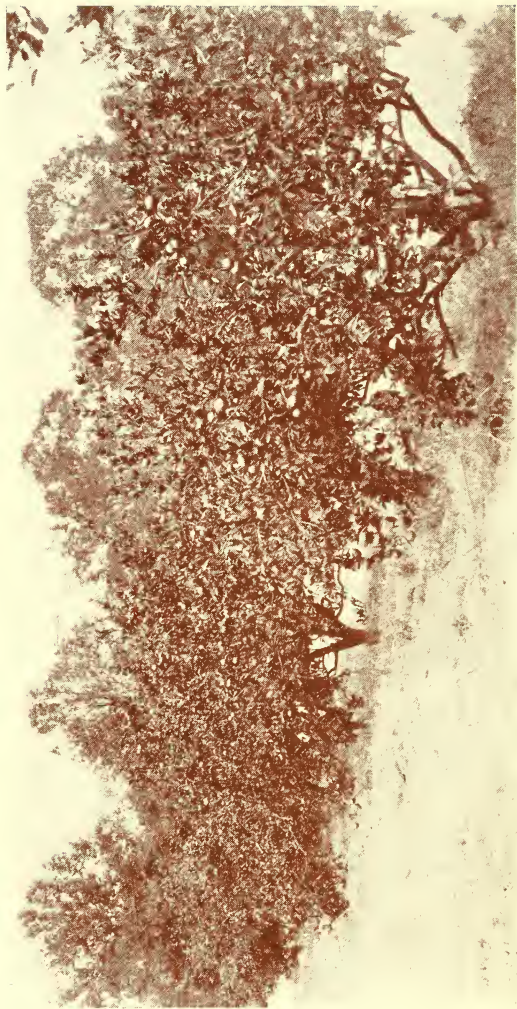
Earliness

It usually begins bearing the third year after transplanting, and trees ten years set have often yielded from 1500 to 2500 oranges. In Japan, from whence it was introduced into the United States, there are satsuma trees that are more than one hundred years old. Satsumas, in this country, begin ripening the latter part of September, and are marketed in October and November.

Location of Grove

The grove is best located on high, well-drained land or on the slope of a hill which will permit the cold air to drain to lower levels. Thus situated, it is less liable to injury from freezes. The land should be of a sandy nature with some admixture of clay, or with clay within two to three feet of the surface. Avoid land which is not well drained. Satsumas are not friendly to wet feet.

*The Photos in this folder are used by the courtesy of the Development Department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.



A GROVE OF TEN YEAR OLD TREES



THE TREES BEAR ABUNDANTLY

Transplanting

The best time to transplant is when trees are dormant, that is from December to March inclusive; but with proper care they may be set almost any month of the year. After trees are dug, keep the roots moist until they are transplanted. Do not expose them to air or sun for any length of time. Dig a hole sufficiently large to plant without crowding up the roots. Set at the same depth the tree stood in the nursery. Fill the hole with top soil and water well.

Size of Trees

Young and vigorous nursery trees from two to three feet tall and upward are the best in size, but the vigor and healthfulness of the trees are much more important than the size. By proper care in getting as many roots as possible, even large bearing trees may be successfully transplanted.

Trifoliata Stock

Satsumas should be grown only on trifoliata orange stock, which makes them more resistant to cold.

Pruning

Little pruning is necessary. Trees should be headed low so as to make harvesting easy.

Cultivation

Use common sense in cultivation. This means that you will not allow your trees to grow up in weeds and grass. It is important to keep a dust mulch on the surface of the ground so as to conserve moisture. Cultivation, which should be shallow, should stop about the latter part of August in order to allow the wood to harden up before frost.

Cover Crops

In order to get best results with oranges the soil should be kept well supplied with vegetable matter. An early planted cover crop of peas, velvet beans or other rapid growing summer legume is best for this purpose. This crop is best planted in drills and cultivated during the spring and early summer. Do not make hay of this crop, but turn every thing under except the peas or beans to add to the fertility of the soil.

Fertilizing

Best results are never gotten from any crop where the land is not well fertilized. Oranges are no exception. Feed your trees liberally and intelligently if you want them to feed you. For this purpose a reasonable amount of stable manure or a high-grade guano may be used—one or both.

Insect and Fungous Trouble

To get maximum results trees must be kept in a healthy condition. Diseased trees not only do not bear well, but they are also more liable to be killed by winter freezes. White fly, red spider and some of the scale insects are not hard to control if trees are properly sprayed. Remedies for these are given in bulletins, etc., named on the following page.

Precaution Against Cold

As precaution against damage from cold the following should be noted. (1) Keep your trees clean of scale and white fly. (2) Do not cultivate or fertilize too late in the fall. (3) About December first make a mound of earth around each tree to the height of 14 to 15 inches. Should a freeze kill the top of the tree, this earth will keep alive the lower part of the tree, which will reproduce the top in one to two years.

There are no greater difficulties in growing satsumas than any other fruit. Oranges are healthful to eat, ornamental about the home, and profitable to grow for market. Every home in the satsuma belt should have at least a few of these useful as well as ornamental trees. This circular does not propose to go into the details of growing and caring for these trees. The following list of bulletins, etc., is given for the benefit of those who wish to go more into particulars. Most of these may be obtained free on application:

"Satsuma Oranges in North and West Florida," by H. G. Clayton. (Bulletin No. 33 University of Florida, Gainesville.)

"Satsumas in Florida" (Supplement to Florida Quarterly Bulletin of the Dept. of Agriculture, Tallahassee.)

"Satsuma Oranges," by R. E. Blackburn (Circular No. 76, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.)

"Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States," (Farmers Bulletin No. 1122 U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

SATSUMA FACTS. (From "Satsumas in Florida.")

"1. Satsumas are grafted on Trifoliata stock which is deciduous, and will stand zero weather.

"2. Satsumas will stand, on the average, lower temperature than other varieties of oranges.

"3. Satsumas come into the market after old crops are gone, and before the new crop of other varieties is ready for market—a decided advantage.

"4 Satsumas thrive only in a restricted area of the orange belt, which renders over-production impossible.

"5. Satsumas bloom later and ripen earlier than the round orange, therefore, they are less liable to damage from frost."



A GEORGIA TREE

An Invitation

We invite you to visit us, either at Cairo, Ga., or Round Lake, Fla., and inspect both our producing groves and our nursery trees. We would especially be glad to have you visit us during the gathering season and see for yourself the fruit our trees are producing. We can be of help to you in beginning this profitable project.

Our trees are vigorous and healthy in every respect. They are budded on the hardy Citrus Trifoliata stock with buds taken from our own producing trees. Our satsuma trees are of the same high quality which we have maintained throughout forty years in the nursery business.

The Wight Nursery & Orchard Company, thru its nursery at Cairo, Ga., and its branch nursery at Round Lake, Fla., can take care of your needs for satsuma orange stock. Florida customers will be supplied from the Round Lake branch. All others write or see us at the Cairo office.

Conclusion

After a careful study of the satsuma industry, here are the conclusions reached by the Development Department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway:—

“After careful investigation, the conclusions reached are that Satsuma-growing is a pleasant and profitable enterprise; that the area adapted to satsuma growing is restricted; that the crop comes on the market in advance of the round orange, and that the possibility of over-production is very remote.”

“As in the case of other farming enterprises, the success attained with satsumas is in direct proportion to the intelligent care and foresight exercised by the grower. Where such qualifications on the part of growers are matched with proper soil and climatic conditions as obtained in the area outlined in this booklet, there is no reason why this industry should not take its place along with the major farming operations of the section.”

We can also supply trees of grape fruit, kumquat, citrangequat, calamondine, and Meyer lemons, all of which are growing and have ripened fruit in our orchards.

For prices and other information on satsuma orange trees write

WIGHT NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Cairo, Ga.,
or
WIGHT NURSERY CO., Round Lake, Fla.

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PECANS ARE MONEY MAKERS

1928 CROP PROVES THIS



SOME SUGGESTIONS



BY J. B. WIGHT

The 1928 season is bringing gratification to him who years ago set a pecan grove, and has taken good care of it. The cotton and tobacco growers are discouraged on account of poor yields and low prices. The pecan grower is harvesting an unusually good crop of nuts. He has cared for his trees with little extra trouble or expense, and is now reaping the reward of his foresight. The nut harvesting season has come after his tobacco and cotton are gathered, and so has given employment to his labor when there was little else to do. Money derived from the sale of nuts has come almost as a godsend; and in hundreds of homes will provide the means for relief from the distress which has been brought by a one-crop system of farming.

Theo. Bechtel, the veteran pecan grower of Ocean Springs, Miss., reported at the recent meeting of the National Pecan Growers Association that by fertilizing with two tons of high grade guano he had secured a yield of 2800 pounds of pecans on one acre. Such extremely heavy applications may or may not pay. It is true, however, that in 99 cases out of one hundred we fertilize too meagrely.

SEEN THROUGH OTHER EYES.

The following is taken from an article in the Cairo, (Ga.) Messenger of recent date:

"A real eye-opener for the average man is to make a survey of the extensive pecan orchards around Cairo, which this writer did Tuesday afternoon as the guest of Mr. J. B. Wight, the 'daddy' of this industry in this section. It was a real revelation as to the possibilities of the pecan industry, as a money maker for every farm in the county; because whatever the Wights have done, can be duplicated by any intelligent and industrious farmer of the county.

"On one orchard, there was being gathered more than one thousand pounds of fine paper-shell nuts to the acre. Another orchard, which on account of neglect had become unprofitable, was bought a few years ago by Mr. Wight and his son, Slater. They put it under intensive cultivation and scientific fertilization, and today the result is amazing. All these orchards are being handled both from the standpoint of experience in local conditions and from scientific knowledge of pecan growing.

"But the one thing that attracted our attention, and gave us something to think about was the product from one-third of a mile of trees along a lane. These trees are about eighteen years old and have had no special attention, yet from this lane of trees there was gathered last Saturday 41,000 pounds of nuts. Not a single nut was taken from any of the trees in the adjacent orchard. The trees along the lane did not have any worse effect on the adjoining land than is usual with the average fence-growth of weeds, briars and brush. We have hundreds of miles of such lanes in Grady County, everyone of which could produce as much as this one."

AN ORCHARD PROGRAM.

A program for a successful orchard would be:—

(a) Set good trees on the best available land. It is very important to get good healthy trees. Runtz or poorly handled

trees will prove a disappointment. A crop as valuable as pecans deserves both the best available soil and the best trees with which to set it.

(b) For the first eight to ten years plant any well cultivated and fertilized crop among these trees, and this crop should almost or quite pay all expenses of caring for the trees. Be particularly careful to keep the humus content of the soil at the highest possible point. There are two advantages in this: (1) A humus-filled soil holds the moisture better. (2) Such a soil being well supplied with bacteria, (soil ferments) the fertilizing elements in the guano are much more readily made available for use by the trees.

(c) By the tenth year the orchard should be in profitable bearing. A winter cover crop of crimson clover or Austrian winter peas should be grown on the land to be turned under just before tree growth starts the following spring. At this time the orchard should have broadcast from 500 to 1,000 pounds of high grade guano per acre. The proper care of a pecan orchard is not a difficult proposition but it requires intelligent supervision if success is to be achieved. And what business does not?

One great advantage in pecan growing is that when an orchard is once established it is a permanent thing, good for one hundred years or more. "Young man, plant a pecan grove, and when you are old it will support you", was the slogan of one of the fathers of the industry. Scores and hundreds of people are finding this true: and are having one of the burdens of old age removed.

But it should be remembered that pecan growing is not a get-rich-quick business. Those who would have quick returns had best stick to potatoes or turnips or cotton. Pecans appeal to the builder, to him who lays broad foundations on which to erect life and its business success. To such a person the pecan commends itself as probably the best proposition in all the range of agriculture or horticulture in the favored region where they are successfully grown. They bring a feeling of stability, of permanence and of independence. They make the pocketbook of the owner swell

with pride; they add to the permanent value of the land; and they constitute a heritage to pass on to succeeding generations that is better than stocks and bonds and bank accounts. These may be quickly dissipated, but the pecan orchard remains to bring annually its golden harvest to the owner.

The pecan appeals to every land owner. If there is room for only a few trees, these may be set to add beauty to the surroundings, and to supply a most healthful food for the family. But they especially appeal to the farmer, who should have from two to five acres of trees for each plow operated by him. This would add diversification to the farm and furnish a money crop that will, in many cases, make the difference between dependence and independence.

A speaker at the recent convention of the National Pecan Growers Association, after thorough investigation and experience as well, said that the cost of producing a pound of pecan nuts is about ten cents. Any one who has grown both will agree that it is a very conservative statement to say that a pound of pecans can be as cheaply grown as a pound of cotton.

The market for pecans has scarcely been touched. The present average crop of pecans is barely sufficient to furnish a half-pound of nuts to each person in the United States. The remainder of the world is untouched. When properly distributed, neither the present generation nor the next will see the market glutted.

Every intelligent person in the pecan belt owes it to himself to investigate this industry. It affords an opportunity to provide for the future that few can afford to neglect. Set an orchard now, and more and more as the years pass you will be glad that you acted wisely.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

In the paragraph headed "Seen Through Other Eyes," above, there is a typographical error. The figure 41,000 pounds should be 4,100 pounds.

ORANGES AN ADDITION TO GRADY'S CROP DIVERSIFICATION

Satsumas Big Success On Wight Farm Here; Increasing
Acreage May Make This County Orange
Section Of Georgia.

Oranges can be successfully grown in Grady county. This has been thoroughly demonstrated by Mr. J. B. Wight on his farm two miles southwest of Cairo. There are also a number of trees scattered over this section that further show that they can be successfully grown here.

The figures from Mr. Wight's orchard are interesting, and, therefore, are given herewith. The trees are 10 years old, of the Satsuma variety, and number in all 175. This is equivalent to an orchard of two acres planted at the usual distance. Mr. Wight has kept an accurate record of all oranges sold from this orchard this year to date. The number of individual oranges sold is 170,332, for which he has received \$2,273.84. At least 5,000 oranges yet remain to be marketed, which will bring the total proceeds of the two acres to above \$2,300.00, \$1,150.00 per acre. In addition to this no account has been kept of those which, have been eaten by the family, given away, etc., which would amount to several thousand.

Hundreds of people have seen and admired this grove during the present season. After seeing what has been done, the conclusion has been reached by those who have made a special study of the orange business, that under proper conditions Satsuma oranges are as safe in Grady county as is the round orange in Central Florida.

There the orange is sometimes hurt by cold. The same thing is true here of the Satsuma. At one time during the last 10 years the thermometer went to 15 degrees F.; and while a few tender limbs which had made a late growth in the fall were cut back, there was no great injury to the trees.

The secret of success with Satsumas may be summarized as follows:

(1). Trees should be set on high ground, and on the top or side of a hill, having a southerly exposure. All have noticed that crops which are easily killed are damaged more on low ground than on high ground. The reason for this is that cold air which is heavier than warm air drains to the low ground. For this reason orange trees are safer on high ground where they have the benefit of air drainage.

(2). Another important consideration is that trees be kept in a healthy condition, and free from white fly, scale insects, etc. When a tree becomes infested with these parasites they, by drawing the sap from the

tree, exhaust its vitality and make it more subject to injury from cold. Trees can be kept clean by spraying when necessary with an oil solution or with whale oil soap.

(3). A further important requisite to success is that trees be properly fed. A tree that goes into winter quarters, after having been properly fertilized will stand more cold than one which has not been properly or sufficiently fertilized. About 800 to 900 pounds of fertilizer per acre have been applied to the above trees; half the amount being used just before growth starts in the spring, and the remainder about June.

A sandy loam soil with a clay subsoil has proven well adapted to the Satsuma orange. The quality of the fruit grown on such soil has been clearly demonstrated to be of a higher flavor than that grown on the deep sandy soils further south. Mr. Wight has shipped oranges from his grove to various places, and without exception, they have been highly commended for their high quality. The Satsuma is well known to be the hardiest of the edible orange family.

Those who have observed Mr. Wight's success in growing oranges in this section are enthusiastic as to the possibilities of producing them in Grady county and under similar conditions in other parts of South Georgia and South Alabama. Last season one gentleman put out 2,000 trees near Cairo; another set 500, and many others were put out in smaller quantities. So great has been the success of orange growing on a small scale in Grady county that it is now proposed to set within a year or two sufficient trees to justify the erection of an orange packing house at this place. One hundred acres in good bearing trees will justify the building of a packing house. At the rate at which Mr. Wight's trees bore this year, such an acreage would produce from 50 to 75 carloads. The Satsuma orange is becoming well known for its early ripening qualities, being ready to market at a time when there are very few other oranges to be had. It is thoroughly mature in October and November, and that is out of the way before the greater part of the round orange crop is ready for market. It is within the bounds of probability that Grady county will in addition to its other distinguishing features soon be known as the orange section of Georgia.

Satsuma oranges and other citrus fruits—season 1929-30

only at intervals of many years; and have fully demonstrated that the Satsuma on trifoliate stock is as safe in South Georgia and South Alabama as is the round orange in Polk and Orange Counties, Florida, which are in the heart of the best producing sections.



SOMETHING ABOUT OUR NURSERIES

We make a specialty of citrus fruits at Round Lake, Florida, and have bearing orchards and nurseries of these at Cairo, Georgia.

Our trees are carefully grown by those who know the business.

Each shipment will be freshly dug and properly packed for shipment by express, mail or freight.

As an evidence of good faith, 25 per cent. of the price should accompany each order. The full amount should be paid before trees are shipped.

The regular shipping season is from late November to April first. Right is reserved to cancel any order not paid for in full by January first.

All orders are accepted subject to weather and other conditions beyond our control. Should there be a shortage of trees, late orders may be prorated in proportion to the number of trees on hand unsold.

Satsuma oranges and other citrus fruits—season 1929-30

PRICES

The following are the prices of Satsuma oranges and grapefruit grown on trifoliate stock:

1 year 50c each,	\$4.50 per ten,	\$40.00 per hundred
2 year 75c each,	\$7.00 per ten,	\$60.00 per hundred
5 trees go at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates.		

Ask for special prices on large lots.

Trees are cut back to a height of 18 to 24 inches and defoliated before shipping.

Our Satsumas are of the Owari variety.

Grapefruit is of the Duncan variety.

We have a few of the hardier members of the citrus family like Kumquats, Limequats, Calamondine and Meyer Lemon, which we recommend for trial as novelties. Prices of these on application.

You are invited to visit us at Round Lake, Fla., and Cairo, Ga., and see our nurseries and groves, and also to study the wonderful developments now going on in the Satsuma industry.

PLEASE NOTE.—For Citrus as well as Pecan trees our Georgia customers are requested to write us at Cairo, Ga., where we have most successful nurseries and bearing orchards of the above. No citrus trees are shipped from Georgia into Florida, or **vice versa**. Satsumas are being grown successfully at many places in South Georgia.

WIGHT NURSERY CO.,
Round Lake, Fla.,
and Cairo, Ga.
